forms are not those which most readily fascinate the majority of electors. bourgeoisie which approves of diminution of taxes there are leass, who reproach the Ministry with retarding the arrival of "the reign of social justice;" the Ultramontanes, who accuse him of favoring the enemies of the Church; the Irish, who prefer to material satisfaction a few delicate compliments to the national vanity, and the non-comsts, whose admiration for Mr., Gladstone is based upon the nope that he will aid them in destroying the Established Church of England. Hav-ing such material to deal with, and having to con-tend against the faintheartedness and laxity of such of his followers as had no special crotchets to advocate, it is little wonder that the Premier was worsted in the encounter.

REMARKABLE SPRECHES.

The occasion has called forth remarkable speeches from Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe and Mr. Disraeli. all of them full of personalities and hard hitting. There has always been much personal acrimony between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli. Only on made by either to add anything to the ordinary omeial Parliamentary courtesy, and it was Mr. Disraell who went out of his way to say a silly thing. "The right honorable gentleman," he said, speaking of Mr. Gladstone, "my right bonorable friend, if he will permit me to call him so." The House of Commons cheered; but when Mr. Gladstone, cold, ascetic and unimpassioned, rose to reply, he merely referred to the previous speaker as "the right honorable gentleman." In these recent passages of arms Mr. Disraell has undoubtedly had the best of it. In his first speech he was caustic and epigrammatic, somewhat undignified in his speer at Mr. Gladstone's religion and unfortunate in one or two of his assertions; but in last speech at Newport-Pagnell, when he had an inkling that the conservatives were going to winand there is nothing which so helps Mr. Disraeli as success-his audactous chaff was simply sublime. Two of his great points were: one when he declared that, as he had enfranchised the London University, Mr. Lowe, who sits for that academical borough, was virtually indebted to him for his seat-"a seat which he did not grudge him, knowing that the presence of Mr. Lowe was sufficient to estroy its existence;" and again when, after alluding to a doggerel verse which Mr. Gladstone had been foolish enough to quote, in which "been and 'bacca' were made to rhyme with "the Straits of Malacca," Mr. Disraell, with a shoulder shrug, said to his audience, "This is what comes of giving one's days and nights to the study of Homer pr A NEW HOUSE.

The personnel of the House will be entirely changed. By far the greatest loss to the House itself is, irrespective of party, the detest of Professor Fawcett, a man pre-eminent in the science of political economy, bold, outspoken and judicial minded. Conservatives will regret the absence of Bir John Pakington, a worthy old gentleman who, as Pirst Lord of the Admiralty, sat in Mr. Disraell's Inst Cabinet. He is a prominent man in the tory party, and it is not improbable he may yet find a seat somewhere. Conspicuous by their absence will be Mr. Tom Hughes, Mr. Bernal Osborne, the wit and joker of the House; Mr. Ayrton, whose in ence and boorishness have been too much even for the electors of the Tower Hamlets; Mr. Jacob Bright, who has probably fallen a victim to his earnest advocacy of woman's suffrage and his earnest opposition to the Contagious Diseases act; Mr. Roger Eykyn, Baron Rothschild, Mr. Edward Baines, the proprietor of the Leeds Mercury, and others. The brewers are in fullest force. "Beer and the Bible" has been adopted as a rallying cry, and it is certain that those who manufacture the former article will be nobly represented; equally successful is a matter of question. From what one can perceive the members of the new Parliament are on the whole inferior in education and social status to their predecessors. Two workingmen, Mr. Birt and Mr. Macdonald, have been elected respectively for Morpeth and Stafford. Both are miners, and only known in their immediate localities; but the irrepressible Odger, Lucraft and Bradiaugh have been ignominiously defeated. A new member, well known in America, is Mr. Ashbury, the yachting man, who has been returned for Brighton.

LONDON FOG. London was again enveloped in a dense fog during the greater part of Friday, the 6th of February. To a stranger its density was unpleasantly gloomy, but Londoners, who delight to boast of that famous December fog, considered it as something "sunny and tropical." Yet yesterday's was a very disas trous fog. You have heard, time and again, that anecdote about the gentleman going towards the Thames and asking a dripping form where he could and the river. "Walk on a few steps further," answered the one accosted, "and you will be in it, of this story when we read that a servant gir named Hurdle, hiving at the house of the lock keeper at East Molesey, did actually waik into the lock basin during the fog and was drowned before assistance could be rendered her. The plague of darkness proved most disastrous to the shipping on the river. An iron screw steamsnip, the Ambassador, 1,200 tons register, laden with 400 miles of tele graphic cable for Brazil, broke away from her moorings at Woolwich and was drifted rapidly up the river by the flood tide, and did immense amage to the shipping at anchor in the neighborhood, carrying away twenty-eight colliers from their moorings. Two coal vessels, heavily laden, were run ashore in a sinking condition. The comical side of the catastrophe was, however, the ness of the fog she could not be seen anywhere on the river, even when a p werful lime light was thrown upon the river. She was finally found by two enterprising tugboats and towed to a place of saiety. London fogs are not to be laughed at. They are unpleasantly dense and gloomy this

One hundred and thirty-four thousand one hundred and ninety-one persons salled for the United States from the three German ports of Stettin, Hamburg and Bremen during the year 1873. Or this number 3,801 sailed from Stettin, 69,176 from Hamburg and 61,214 from Bremen. Of the number who ed from Hamburg 44,278 shipped direct to various ports and 24,598 via England. All the latter and 36,000 of the former sailed for ports in the United States. Of the emigrants proceeding from Bremen 45,678 shipped to New York, 12,078 to Baltimore and 2,771 to New Orleans. Only 8,000 emigrants left Germany by sailing vessels. On account of the scarcity of work in America some hundreds of German emigrants returned to their homes in the closing months of the past year. German ship captains report in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung that they are frequently prayed by their fellow countrymen to be taken back to their homes, being without work and without money. We doubt, however, whether the returned emigrants would find a happier state of things in the Fatherland. The land proprietors would not embrace their offer of assistance in winter time, and work is scarce in the large cities. The fact that in Vienna over 30,000 workingmen are out of employment proves that "hard times" are pretty universal this winter season.

The Religious Phase of the Canvass.

LONDON, Feb. 7, 1874. Certainty, of ar as numbers and enthusiasm are oncerned, the meeting in reasons to those held last week to encourage Prince Bismarck was a triumphant rejoinder. It had a nobie duke in the chair, instead of the promise only of an earl; it had a house packed so full that its overdowing made meetings larger than the Protestant meeting. and an audience that cheered everything attered, including much that was very in adible, and a great deal of very bad oratory; and in this respect the meeting was not calculated to give a favorable estimate of the training of Catholic noblemen for elocutionary activity. Nothing would be tamer than the speech of His Grace the Buke of Noriotk, E. M. (what that means I have found no one to tell me), unless it might be that of the Earl of Gainsborough, which was inaudible to the greater part of the assembly and which sounded very much like the reading of a' Latin howlly, how and then a word which was in-

tended to be emphasized being heard. The third speaker, fortunately, was a com Colonel Vaughan, an Irishman, I should say, with a good voice and an articulation quite unexceptionable, which enabled all the assemblage to hear every word of his very commonstrate. place rhetoric, for, like the preceding speakers, he had no kind of partiality to arguments of any kind. He was a fair match for Sir Robert Peel, of the opposition meeting, and though he grew tedious and evidently didn't know where he was in his speor else was in the habit of reeling of his talk by the half hour with fecility to chop off when time was up, he was listened to attentively. Lord Howard, of Glossop, dropped back into the aristocratic humdram of vague and spiritless declamati which continued through the proceedings, with the exception of an argument on the part of Mr. Allies, to show the unconstitutionality of the Folck laws. The Earl of Denbigh, the Master of Herries and the Master of Lovat added their part to the demonstration of the curious ineffective ness of the aristocratic element in a public move ment, an ineffectiveness natural enough, however in the proprietors of the bine blood and better clay, even if Protestant, but, when we add to this the greater exclusion for so many years from pubhe adairs and popular sympathies, more accountable in the Catholics.

A TAME AUDIENCE. If the platform was duil and tame, however, the audience was far from being so. They came to be pleased and enthusiastic, and they were so. They were not select, though they doubtless contained enough of what is most respectable to have outnumbered the Protestant meeting without the infusion of what might be called the irrational element which made up for the austerity of the dignisaries by the impromptu displays of spirit and drollery in the more retired parts of the house, where the brogue was not infrequent, while in the gallery near the platform was one daughter of Erin more spirited than over-decorous or orderly, who occasionally interjected her admiration or appreciation of the points made (generally the name of some person specially opnox-lous or the reverse), and who launched out now and a grotesque action, throwing her shawl back from her shoulders as she struck her attitude and vented her opinions. She was invariably cut short by a push which upset her or a pull which brought ner down, or by being bonneted by some of her neighbors, which generally gave rise to a short and ineffective rush for the offender and the ejaculation of sundry and divers epithets, far from complimentary, when she subsided again. Every mention of the "martyred" German bishops was the signal for a storm of applause, and every mention of Bismarck for a northwester of groans and hisses, which seemed interminable and powerful enough to drown any sound less than that of a trumpet. When Colonel Vaugha concluded one of his ractorical flourishes with the summary of Catholic persecutions "from Nero to Cromwell and Irom Cromwell to Bismarck" the demonstration of applause rose to the frantic and, I should say, pretty near the maximum height that public opinion in this shape is capable of rising to. Every mention of Ireland, in any connection, called out new and vociferous applause, which showed pretty nearly what was the dominant element in the composition of the sudience.

The hall was beset all the evening with candidates for the pleasure of being stifled and squeezed in the solid crowd. The heat and closeness of the room were in my own experience something unexampled, and all this, with an added force of policemen at all the doors, could not keep people from crowding in and some irom wedging way vi et armis—elbows at least—into the already compact mass. The persistence of would-ne hearers overcame even the obstinacy of the bobbles, and well dressed women, repelled for the tenth time or more, finally pushed by and actually got within the space, which by any mathematical or hygienic calculation was already full. Then there were boys, too small to be edified but not to be enthusiastic, duly provided with tickets, while in general the representation of the very "lowest stra um" in my part of the house was as homogeneous as that of the very highest on the platform; and when, escaping before the actual winding up of the proceedings, to breathe some air (the gases remaining in the room being only of the asphyxtating kind) and avoid the final rush out, I went down the staircase, I found people still quarrelling with the policemen on duty-who had been reinforced-because they were not allowed to enter, and one gentleman, in a highly exalted state of mind and incoherent form of speech amusing himself and some of the bystanders by going up and down a few steps of the staircase, and indulging in epithets and language with reference to the obdurate guardians of the peace which certainly the Church would not sanction, though, from the circumstances, it could but condone them.

As a demonstration of universal opinion certainly eeting showed a most marked superiority to any Protestant movement I have seen. All the expressions of feeling showed a unanimity which the others had not-a far more intense interest in the subject than those showed; but the singular want of intelligent appreciation of the true charac ter of the German crisis which was remarked of the anti-Popery meeting in the same place, on the part of the English speakers at least, was still more marked now. It was all declamation and protestation, and no fortunate foreigner dropped in to give the information as to the facts of the case which Mr. Thompson so opportunely gave to his fellow Protestants. I can only remember the crosade of Peter the Hermit, and counsel the English Catholics to mingle more wisdom with their fervor in future.

Disraelian Rejoicings in the West Indies.

The steamship City of Merida, which reached New York yesterday, brought news from Nassau, N. P., to the effect that a grand ball was given on last Monday night at Government House to 200 of the fashionable Bahamians, American visitors and naval and military officers, to celebrate the return of Mr. Disraeli to power in England.

POLITICAL PROPHECY. Last May a HERALD reporter interviewed John Pope Hennessy, ex-member of the House of Commons and now Governor of the Bahamas, when that gentleman was at the Pitth avenue Ho tel in this city. In reply to our reporter, the Gov-ernor boldly lorecast the political horizon of Eng ernor boidly lorecast the political horizon of England. Mr. Hennessy said:—"Mr. Disraeli is the
most popular man in England. His wise refusal
to take office when Mr. Gladstone was deleated on
the Irish University question shows his knowledge
of the country and his confidence in the popular
voice. At the next general election Mr. Disraeli
will have a majority."
The Governor also foretold the election triumphs The Governor also foretold the election triumphs of the home rulers.

CORONERS' CASES. The Murdered Watchman-Autopsy on

the Body. Deputy Coroner Marsh yesterday made a post-mortem examination, at No. 792 Eleventh avenue, on the body of Nicholas A. Schweich, the murdered watchman in the employ of the Hudson River Railroad Company who was shot on Wednesday evening by an unknown assassin while in the discharge of his duty. The doctor found a pistol shot wound of the right side of the chest, half an inch in diameter and two inches to the right of the right hipple, and on a line with the right hipple. The builet entered between the fifth and sixth ribs, passing downward through the lower lobe of the right lung, and was found imbedded in the body of the teach dorsal vertebra. The right pieur the tenth dorail vertebra. The right pieur cavity contained two and a haif quarts of fund blood. Death was due to internal hemorrhage, resulting from the pistol shot wound of the chest. Captain McElwan, of the Twentieth precinct, has not been able to obtain the least clew to the mur-

Fatal Snowballing Casualty. Leicester Booth, a child nearly four years of age, whose parents live at No. 157 Pirst avenue, yester day died, as alleged, from concussion of the orain. caused by having been accidentally struck on the caused by maying been accelerated as the bead with a snowball, while playing with some other small boys on sunday last. Coroner Wolfman was notified to hold an inquest on the body. An examination, however, showed that death resulted from natural causes.

Found Dead.

Jerry Fitch, a man fifty-five years of age, with out home or means of support, was jesterday found dead in the cellar of premises No. 600 West Forty-eighth street. Death is supposed to have re-suited from want and exposure. The body was sent to the worgue and Coroner Eickhoff notified to

BISMARCK.

THE MASTER OF GERMANY.

A Pen Portrait and Lite Sketch.

HIS CAREER, CHARACTER AND HISTORY.

The War Against Church of Rome.

fying instance of political good luck; others would

gravely dub him a great statesman, without know-

ing wherein he was great, nor why; few remember that the man's life has been one of dogged, restless and undaunted fighting-a struggle against opinions as well as men, a determined pushing forward of one cherished scheme in the face of obstacles that would have used up twenty average statesmen even of good metal, but which in his case have weakened the body without impairing the mind; worn the nead white and bald without extinguishing a spark in those big, keen eyes which glare over tascinated Europe like those of a lion wno has not yet finished his preying. Otho Von Bismarck-Schönhausen was born in 1814, at Schönhausen, on the Eibe, and was educated first at Göttingen, then at Berlin and Greifswald. He voluntarily enlisted into the light infantry, and, being of excellent family, was soon transferred, with a lieutenant's commission, to the landwerr. By this time he had made himself a name among students and brother soldiers for great bodily strength, courage fierce as a buildog, and a hatred of libereralism which verged close on monomania. He had fought a number of duels, all of his own provoking, and all with youths of that dreamy and sentimental radicalism whilst drinking beer. One day, sitting in a case, he heard a middle-aged man, who was a stranger to him, emit some republican opinions, not ostentationaly, but in simple conversation with a friend. Bismarck rose and, with that compound of stiff courtesy and arrogance, which is bred in the bone of Prussian bles, said :- "If you speak another word in that strain I shall empty my schoppe in your face." The threat being disregarded, Bigmarck was better than his word, for he flung the beer and the glass tankard with it. Such a fire-eater was not of the kind to suit a Prussian agricultural constituency, where toryism meant feudalism, little altered from that of the Middle Ages. Those gross and addlepated country barons, who felt certain they held their nobilitary privileges by divine right, and whom the spread of democratic ideas scared as something dispolical, were delighted to find a champion prepared to go any lengths with them and even lurther than themselves. They elected him member of the Diet for the Province of Saxony, in 1846, and member of the General Diet or Prussian Lower House, in 1847. The events of 1848 were then brewing all over Germany, and young Bismarck contributed his share to the work of conciliation by declaring that all the great cities of Europe ought to be swept away as being the hotbeds of democracy and constitutionalism. He inaugurated a new style of parliamentary oratory by giving his opponents the lie direct. He would burst into loud and derisive laughs while liberals were speaking, and if one of them paused, jump up and shout that he was ready to continue the debate out of doors and hand to hand. In his own speeches he advocated in the clearest terms the prerogatives of the Crown and of the aristocracy in Prussia; the ascendancy of Prussia over the other German States, and the unity of Germany to the exclusion of Austria. It should be mentioned that he was a capital boon companion, ate well. drank hard (but not to excess), and was more generous with his money than is the common failing with Germans. His energy and social qualities, added to a bluff sense of humor which enabled him to throw ridicule on theories which could not have been worsted by logic, had acquired him a position akin to that of party leader, and the insurrection of Berlin, which he personally joined in crushing, added to his importance by many cubits. There was something almost savage, however, in the frony with which reviled the defeated liberals for their ruined house. They were being hounded over the country and out of it, despoiled, imprisoned, hanged and shot. Bismarck was for showing them no mercy, and he might have established a character for more than mmon hard-heartedness had not a few trate noble acts of magnanimity, accomplished in secret. proved that there were in him two men-the public partisan, who was implacable, and the private gentleman, who was ready to assist with his purse and his influence the escape of outlawed enemies who had come and appealed to him. King Frederick William IV., who knew only the public man, and whose impotent soul was afame with the humiliations he had suffered when the insurgents had forced him to bare his head before bel dead who were being carried under his windows-the King took a violent liking to Bismarck, and, in 1851, appointed him to the Legation at Frankfort, one of the most sought after in the diplomatic service. It needed an exceptionally tough man at that moment to combat the influence of Count Redsberg, the Aus trian President of the Federal Diet, and Bismarck was in every way cut out for the work. During the eight years he remained at Franklort-with few months' break only during a temporary mis sion to Vienna, in 1852-ne missed no occasion of thwarting the policy of a nation which he spoke of as Prussia's natural enemy. Just as he had introduced a new style of parliamentary discussion so did he assume a diplomatic attitude all his own of never concealing his objects, but blurting the truth straight out, leaving nostile Ministers to believe him or not as they pleased-and they generally did not please, deeming it incredible that a man should te candid enough to cloak no second neaning under his words. The greatest triumph achieved by Bismarck over Austria at this juncture was her exclusion from the Zollverein or Custom's Union, and in 1858 he anonymously published a pamplet entitled "Prussia and the Italian which made a great stir by preaching the trebie alliance of Prussia, Russia and France as a means to the unification both of Germany and Italy and the final overthrow of the House of Haps burg. Frenchmen would do well to recollect that at this time Bismarck was not at all imbued with that inveterate hostility to their country which has been ascribed to him as dating, like Hannibai's towards Rome, his early boyhood. He was, on contrary, rather attached to the French-enjoyed their literature and customs and considered then as future allies who were to aid him in the work of aggrandizement he had at heart, and to receive in payment all that England might allow them to annex of the Rhenish provinces. Moreover, he professed a great admiration for the Emperor Napoleon and his system of government-though this admiration did not extend to French states nea, every one of whom, with the single exception of M. de Morny, he despised aloud and heartily There is a characteristic anecdote told concerning him whilst he was Ambassador at St. Petersburg whitner he was sent on leaving Frankfort in 1859. Being at a party at the house of the French Ambas sador, the Duke of Montebello, and the conversa tion having tallen on French postticians, he let himself be carried away into saying such caustic things that the sensitive Duke writhed without

being able to find a word in reply. It chanced,

however, that M. de Montebello had a mastiff

chained in his yard, and this dog set up a furious

barking when Herr Von Bismarck went out to get

leaning over the balcony, cried out, "Your Excellency, please don't bite my dog."

BISMAROK AS MINISTER. With his mission to Russia ends the diplomatic part of Herr Von Bismarck's career. In 1861

the present King William having ascended the

throne, found himself face to face with a powerfully

constituted liberal party. The opposition had won a large number of seats at the general elections; and, in opening the session of 1868, the King

thought good to declare, as a sort of defiance to these autagonists, that the Prussian monarchy was emphatically one of divine right, and that cor tional concessions were acts of royal grase and nothing more. The opposition answered by carry-ing an amendment of Herr Hagen on the budget, and the Cabinet of Herr Von Auerswald tendered its resignation. The King refused to accept it, dissolved the lower House and prorogued the upper; but a few days later he eliminated all the liberal members of the Ministry and recast it under the presidency of the Prince of Hohenlohe, who was, soon after, succeeded by Count Bernstoff, a tory of still deeper dye. This did little good, and at the new elections the triumph of the opposition was over-Prince Bismarck stands on so high a pinnacle that many have forgotten by what sort of climbing he came there. Some would describe him as an ediwheiming. The Ministers, compelled to try what temporizing might effect, delayed summoning the Parliament and spent the interval in experimenting on liberal measures. Some taxes were abolished, a treaty of commerce was signed with France, the new kingdom of Italy was recognized and the Cabinet prevailed upon the elector of Hesse to restore the constitution of 1881, which he had confiscated from his subjects. This served only to encourage the opposition, and when the Chambers met the motion for supplies for reorganizing the army was deleated strong majority. There seemed to be only one man capable of managing the unruly Comm and this was Herr Von Bismarck, whom the King summoned from St. Petersburg and commissione to form a fresh Cabinet, not on principles of pacification, but of resistance. The new Prime Minister was then forty-eight. Time and the society of foreign courts had not damped much of his youthful ardor, but they had taught him a good lesson or two about not ramming one's head against a stone wall when such a proceeding can be avoided. He therefore set to work in a soothing spirit, and delivered a few most able and cautious spe to assure the House that the increase in the army was not intended for reactionary purposes. But the liberals betrayed much scepticism on this point. They contended that for all purposes of peace an effective land wehr was more useful than an immense army; and, on the motion of Herr Von Forkenbeck, they voted a series of amendments to the budget, which Herr Von Bismarck had declared would be ruinous and impractiter's composition seethed up to the surface. Journalists were prosecuted, organizers of political meetings were flung into prison and indicted for conspiracy. The feudal party in the House of Lords voted the budget which the Lower House had thrown out, and the Ministry, declaring that this sanction was enough, prorogued the House in spite of a general vote of censure, and proceeded to levy the taxes as if nothing had happened. This was to all intents a coup d'état, and Bismarck, along with all his colleagues, clearly deserved impeachment; but the liberal party had not at this time that one man of will who in such cases can raise banner against banner and lead a whole host after him. The next session-that of 1863was spent in recriminations and in new acts of an arbitrary nature. The insurrection in Poland seeming to gather strength, the Prussian government concluded a secret treaty with Russia, and sent some troops to aid in quelling the revolution, at which the Lower House, incensed by this violation of neutrality, passed a new vote of censure by to care, and, the better to mark his contempt for the refractory chamber, declined to recognize the authority of its elected President. This led to new crists. The King took part with the Ministry and the Lower Rouse was dissolved again, a decree being at the same time launched which suspended the liberty of the press and rendered amenable to the regime of admonitions and suppressions which was flourishing in France. Bismarck was thus in the ascendant, but he was too shrewd a man not to see into what straits he had put not himself alone, but the Hohenzollern dynasty and the very existence of the Prussian monarchy. The new elections returned a Parliament more liberal than ever, and it is a question whether either King or Cabinet could have weathered another session had not late at this very opportune juncture brought about the death of Frederick VII. of Denmark. THE AUSTRIAN WAR.

Little events lead to very hig causes, and Herr You Bismarck must have more than once pondered over what would have become of him had this a republic; Germany would have unified herself into a federacy disbanding her kings and princes, and Bismarck might have lived to be pointed at in some exile home as one more example in that gallery of fallen autocrats of a man who had tried to block up the safety valve of popular freedom and been blown up in the attempt. But Frederick, luckily for him, died and Prussia and Austria pounced upon the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein. and when next the Prime Minister had to confer with the Parliament of Berlin upon home matters it was with the prestige of military conquest thick upon him. Still the voice of freedom and instice was not dead yet. In the sessions of 1864-65 Dr. Virschow, Herr Jacoby and the Deputies Twersen and Prentzeld proved sturdy exponents of those ideas which neither blood can quench por fire destroy, and Bismarck must have more than once seen the future loom ahead in no very brilliant colors, for he never was a fatalist of the Napoleon school. He believed neither in good luck nor providential calis, but only in hard, unceasing work. He rose at six summer and winter, worked at Foreign Office business till twelve, smoking hard and drinking black coffee or beer to stimulate him. At-midday a rude meal of underdone meat, which was called lunch, but which was dinner, and then without a pause for digestion or talk, to work again till it was time to go down to the House and meet either Virschow or Twersen, who were fresh and eager to bait him with their denunciations. No wonder the effort to appear strong and dauntless under such circums often resulted in splenetic outbursts of peevishness; and no wonder that Bismarck, finding he could do so by terretting in the rusty arsenal of Prussiale laws, endeavored to gag two of his most relentless adversaries by a government prosecution. Twes-ten and Prentzel were criminally indicted for speeches delivered in the House, Jacoby was got rid of by a sentence of six months' imprisonment for remarks uttered at an electoral meeting; and as for Virschow, Bismarck was for sending him a chal-lenge, and was only prevented from so doing by the interpolition of mutual friends, who undertook that the leader of the opposition should moderate himself for the future. It was smidst these home cares that Bismarck played his all-in-all stake on the Austrian war. It is well known how he sno ceeded. It is less well known that, waiting on the field of Sadowa while the Issue of the day was still uncertain, and when nothing but the arrival of the Crown Prince could decide the victory, he drew his watch and lighted a cigar. When the cigar was half ended the Prince's vanguard was signalled in the distance, and the Minister, turning to a friend, eatd. "A few minutes ago the span of my life was no longer than this cigar; if the Prince had not ar rived by the time I had finished it I should have been found this evening amongst those dead yonder." A more excitable man would have talked of suicide; a more fanatical one would have hoped that, Sadowa lost, the mischief might be repaired ideals. He sees facts as they are and when he succeeds keeps cool: when ne fails judges the consequences of his mishap at a quiet, rapid giance. BISMARCE AS A GERMAN.

There have been greater ministers, for there have been and are men who have preferred the moral interests of the nations they governed to the dangerous grandeur of conquest, and the universal improvement of the human race to the exclusive bettering of their own people. But judged by the light of the impulses that are in him and which have been bred by family tradition, fostered into his carriage. Here was the Frenchman's which have been bred by family tradition, fostered

and statesmen, for whom the march of intellect is mere empty phrase and the rights of free thought and speech an idle subtlety-judged by these im-pulses Bismarck is a truly great man. He has not sought his own profit, but that of his country, according to his own deliberate conception of it. Though honors have been showered upon him he values them no more than as trophles of the work he has accomplished, and he would of a certainty renounce princedom and domains could be enjoy the health that was his ten years ago and the promise of years enough to consolidate the structure, which has been built up so fast that he may well entertain hidden fears of its crumbling away as rapidly. It was not his idea—that annexation of Afrage and Lorraine. To keep on the fant of France an ever one age on the flank of Prance an ever open sore which should prevent her children from slumbering, would never have germinated in the head of a man who has based all his schemes in the patriotic sentiments of his people, and knew that these sentiments are of as abundant growth on one side of the Rhine as well as on the other. But military induence overruled him and the results remain to be seen. A good father, a husband little inclined to domineer at home or make his presence felt beyond the study fireside where he reads the novels of the nation he has conquered, in the rare hours that are his in noliday time, a pleasant landlord much liked by villagers, a dert sportsman and a lover of music, Prince Bismarck has as much of the human blood in him as the iron. His latest undertaking has been a war upon the Jestits, who have found in him a worthy match-for the man must work, must fight. When he has no more subdued enemies left, should that happy time ever come, he may, perhaps, be found by some astonished French reporter sitting under a tree on his Pomeranian estate, and declaring, as he laughs over the latest squib of M. Alexandre Dumas, the younger, that after all France is La Grande Nation!

THE WAR AGAINST THE CHURCH. Up to the present time he has conquered in every struggie. Let it sumee nim, for in his war against the Church he is certain to be ultimately deleated. The imprisonment of Archbishop Ledochowski is one of the very few foolish things which Prince Bismarck has ever done. How silly it is may be proved to demonstration. The Archbishop has been fined no less than 30,000 thaiers. Now, con-considering that a debt of 100 thaiers involves an imprisonment of six weeks, according to Prussian law, the Archbishop must remain in prison for thirty-three years before he can purge him-self of the fines imposed upon him! The Germans, who are inclined to take reasonable views of Prince Bismarck's recent proceedings, are therefore naturally asking what the Prince is going to do with the other bishops, who are being condemned, day after day, to fines, which they re fuse to pay. For instance, the case of the Arch-bishop of Cologne is a hard one. All his property has been already seized, and it is understood that he is about to seek refuge in Holland. Will Prince narck insist upon his extradition, in order to shut him up for life? He has been declaring lately that he will declare war against France unless her policy is virtually anti-Catholic. Will he declare war also against Holland and likewise against every other country where the persecuted bishops may fly for retuge? If so, no wonder he has made the question of a federal military law for the new empire he has established, the principal feature of his speech at the opening of Parliament, which has just met. Prince Bismarck has simply a mania for downright pluck could help him he would come off victorious, as he always has done. The Church, however, is under the special protection of the God of battles, and this stern, resolute German has yet to learn the strength of her artillery. One might have expected from Prince Bismarck almost anything but a blunder, and in attacking the Church he has committed several.

LA MARMORA AND BISMARCK.

What the Italian Official Charge Against the German Premier Amounts To-German Polley for Frontier Rectifica-[Rome (Jan. 29) correspondence of London Times.]

• • • There is no doubt that La Marmora's

publication was politically both a crime and a blunder; it has been visited with unmeasured condemnation by all right-thinking men in this country; the necessity of guarding against such a scandal for the future is universally admitted and will be promptly acted upon. Still, General Govone's letter is in print, and Govone is dead and unable to speak for himself. The charge of audacious falsehood and malignant calumny so emphatically and in so public a manner launched by Prince Bismarck must fall on Govone, unless the Prince means to insinuate that Governe's despatch is an impudent forgery by Gene-Danish King, who was not an old man, survived rai La Marmora. But I need not say that no man for a few years longer. Prussia might have set up in Italy would ever admit that such an accusation as Prince Bismarck's words convey could apply to either of the two gallant officers alluded to in his speech. La Marmora is a crotchetty, conceited, unpractical man, soured by ili-success and by what he considers want of proper appreciation of his merits and services on the part of his countrymen; but that he is the very soul of honor no man ever doubted or could doubt, and, on the other hand, Govone's letter was only borrowed. not taken away from the archives of the Foreign Office, and any man, Prince Bismarck himself not excepted, can easily examine it and satisfy himself about its authenticity. With respect to Go. vone's character, it is not even necessary to question his own countrymen, as there is scarcely an officer in the English and French armi es of the Crimes of 1855, or in the Prussian staff of 1866 itself, who would not bear witness to the singular uprightness and the high chivalrous honor that distinguished him. "If such men as La Marmora and Govone are not to be credited," every Italian is ready to say, "It is vain to look for common hor eaty anywhere in Italy." Prince Bismarck could hardly have hit on two men to whose veracity the very shadow of suspicion could with greater difficuity attach itself.
What Govone stated was not that Prince Bis-

centry stratch itself.

What Govone stated was not that Prince Bismarck had in plain words expressed his readiness to part with German territory, but simply that Prince Bismarck had conveyed to him his apprehensions lest Austria, who was preparing for the struggle, and was anxious to enlist France on her side, should make some overtures to the Emperor Napoleon tending to purchase his goodwill by the cassion of the Prussian Rhenish Provinces, whereupon Prince Bismarck gave Govone to understand that two could play at that game, and that if France was to be bribed with German territory, she might as easily come to terms with Prussia as with her adversaries. Had Bismarck said that Govone had imperfectly understood him, and had given too much weight to words that were purely hypothetical and conditional, he would probably have acquitted himself of all blame without criminating a man now in his grave, and whose affirmative he can only meet by a bare negative. He did not see that he defended himself with unnecessary warmth and protested too much. He forgot that he was not in 1896 the Prince Chancellor of the German Empire—the Prime Minister of a victorious State, sufficiently strong and wealthy to be safe against the combined attacks of all Europe. In 1896 he was only at the nead of a Prussian Monarchy which had been for years, and with doubtini success, striving for the supremacy in Germany. He was about to venture on a war in which he must reckon on the emity not only of the whole of Austria, but also of half Germany. The odds were, in everybody's estimation, formidably against him, and above both himself and his adversaries there was France, for many years accustomed to look upon herself as the arbiter or the world's destinies, and determined to suffer no alteration in the map of terrope which was not productive of gain to herself.

The Italian Minister's Despatch from Berlin-"The Queen Who Is Not a Prussian"-"And the Rhine Corps!" The following is a translation of a despatch published in the Italian newspapers at the instance of General La Marmora, in reply to the recent speech of Prince Bismarck in the German Parliament denying the accuracy of the documents quoted in the General's work, Un po' piu de luce,

THE DESPATCH is addressed by M. Govone, the Italian Minister at Berlin, to General La Marmora, then Minister of

Berlin, June 3, 1866.

Excellency—Having requested a parting interview with Count Bismarck, the President of the Council received me yesterday, at nine o'clock, in the garden of the Ministry of State, and conversed with me until ten. I have acquainted His Excellency with the early arrival of Colonel Avet, a very distinguished officer of the Italian army, appointed by the King to accompany the Prussian army in the event of war. I added that as events were daily becoming more BERLIN, June 3, 1866

serious, I had been obliged to forego the opportunity of mysell presenting the officer. Count Bismarck replied, "Now, who will fire the train—Prussia or Italy?" I asked the President of the Council whether he knew the text of the reply returned by Austria to the proposition of the Congress, and whether the Prussian government had further considered what ocurse it should adopt in consequence of a similar reply relative to its participation in a conference, and whether he (Count Paris, The President of the Council replied, "Toe-lieve I am perfectly acquainted with the Austrian reply; it excludes all negotiation calculated to change the relative position as Powers of the parties; the relative position as to we expect, moreover, to-morrow to know officially the Austrian text to decide us. We hope that France, in lace of the reply, of the forced loan in Venetia, of the last act of Austria, which refers the question of the Duchies to the Diet and violates the Treaty of Gastein, will perceive the settled design of Austria to refuse all arrangement, and will not seek any longer to protract negotiations which are useless and which are prejudicial to us. Such conduct on the part of France would be a proof of its loyalty towards us; should it act otherwise it would provoke our suspicion as to its intentions. For one reason I should have been giad to have of its loyalty towards us; should it act otherwise twould provoke our suspicion as to its intentions. For one reason I should have been giad to have gone to Paris. I would have wished to have had an interview with the Emperor, in order to ascertain the maximum of concessions which he desires us to make to France."

I asked whether, besides the Rhine, there was any portion of the country where a vote in favor of annexation to France might succeed in any way.

I asked whether, besides the Rhine, there was any portion of the country where a vote in favor or annexation to France might succeed in say way.

Count Bismarck replied, "None. The French agents themselves, who have traversed the country in order to ascertain the disposition of the tithabitants, report that nothing but a fictitious vote could be obtained. None love their own government or the reigning dynasty within their own territory, but all are, and desire to remain, dermans so that nothing remains but to indemnit Fran with the French portion of Belgium and Switzerland."

I replied that that was extremely difficult; but that if it was impossible to make the popular will available, perhaps some other principle could be put forward, such, for instance, as that of natural boundaries." I added immediately that "I did not mean to make any allusion to the bank of the Rhine; but was there not some other geographicaline which might be acceptable to France?"

Count Bismarck answered—"Yes, there will be the Moselle. I am," he added, "less German than Prussian, and I should have no difficulty in assealing to the cession to France of all the country lying between the Rhine and the Moselle—the Palatinate Oidenburg, a portion of the Prussian, would have grave scruples, and would only agree to it also a decisive moment when he should be on the point of losing all or gaining all. At all events, in order to work upon the King's mind, with a view to any kind of arrangement with France, it would be necessary to know the minimum limit of that a decisive moment when he should be on the point of an agreement with Austria, and to abandon the Duchies and many other taings."

"But," said I, "with Austria there is no other mode of settlement with Austria, and to abandon the Duchies and many other taings."

"But," said I, "with Austria there is no other made of settlement with Austria there is no other may opinion would absolve the King of that capitaliation if it should be justified by the determination not to transfer any German te

king to allow the Guards to leave. He became irritated, but at last gave way. The Guards leave to-morrow."

"And the Rhine corps?" I inquired.

"They were on the Saxon ironter three daywago," replied the President of the Council. Couns Bismarok then reverted to the argument with which he opened the conversation—viz., whether Italy of Prussia snould begin hostilities. He said that it would be very difficult to induce the King to assume the offensive; that the King made it a matter of religion, a supersition, that he should not assume the responsibility of a European war, and that meanwhile time was being lost and that Austria and the secondary States were completing their airmaments, and the probabilities of success for Prussia were diminishing. The interests of Italy were also in that manner compromised if the victory remained with Austria. "Italy," he added, "can easily begin the war; to prepaire with that object a provocation on the part of some Croat corps bribed for the purpose; and it may rest assured that the next day we should be across the frontier."

that the next day we should be across the frontier."
I replied that Italy was in a very delicate position, and that it caused it to be declared at Paris in the public sitting of the Corps Legislatif, that il would not take the initiative of any attack, and that it had since repeated in every manner that declaration. Italy was bound to pay great attention to French public opinion, and not to rended difficult or impossible any action of the Emperor Napoleon in its favor by turning against what public opinion by which the Emperor was glided. Italy, besides, needed to prove to Europe its wisdom and moderation, as in some portions of Europe the real state of affairs in Italy was little known, nor the absolute authority of the government over the entire country—over the army as well as over the volunteers.

Count Bismarck again dwelt upon that subject at length, and begged me to speak of it to Your Excellency and to the King, in order that in taking the first siep to commence the war King William might be induced to put an end to hesitations which are caurely favorable to our adversaries,

the first step to commence the war King William might be induced to put an end to hesitations which are caurely favorable to our adversaries, especially now that all the secondary States have declared for Austria, or are about to do so. I promised to communicate his wishes, without giving him any ground for believing that they would be granted; after which he concluded by saying that when he should have induced the King to take the offensive he would communicate the fact by telegraph and by different lines to Florence. As to the military attitude, it was up to that time entirely desensive and expectant, and alforded ne ground for anticipating a speedy aggression. Buch is the summary of the last conversation I have had with Count Bismarck, and my impression is that he is endeavoring by all means to precipitate matters, and to bring about an early commendement of hostilities. What is particularly to be noticed by the Florence government is the statement by Count Bismarck concerning negotiations quite recently entered into by King William, with a view to an arrangement with Austria, and those which are still pending. These may hardly, perhaps, achieve any result, but even the remote possibility of such an arrangement should cause Italy to reflect seriously and to calculate beforehand the momentous consequences it might involve.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP SCHILLER.

The Third Vessel of the Eagle Line-Her Dimensions, Machinery and Accommo-

The new steamship Schiller, Cantain John O Thomas, the third vessel of the Eagle line, hence to Hamburg, arrived at this port yesterday morning, and is now at the company's dock, Hoboken, adjoining the Christopher and Barciay street ferries. The Schiller will rank with the finest ocean steam packets which do the carrying trade of the Atlantic, and is of the following dimensions:-Length on deck, 375 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 32 feet; tonnage, 3,800 tons, builders' measurement. Her rig is that of a brig.

The motive power consists of compound, vertical, direct-acting engines, having two cylinders 104 inches in diameter, with a stroke of piston of 4 feet 6 inches. Steam is supplied by four boilers each having six furnaces. The propeller is 19 feet in diameter and 29 feet pitch. In this department she has every improvement, and all possible means have been adopted as to security and provision against fire. The machinery, as well as the hull, is from the works of Robert Napier & Sons, of Glas-

The accommodations of the Schiller are of the The accommodations of the Schiller are of the first order. The saloon, which is forty feet in length and nearly the same in breadth, is handsomely furnished and will prove very comfortable. The ceiling is fourteen feet nigh, having a raised skylight, which imparts a bright and cheering appearance, such as seen in but lew steamships of this class. The staterooms are very large and are appointed in the very best manner. The second cablin passengers are provided for on the main deck, and the steerage passengers will occupy that portion of the spar deck which in some vessels is used as the second cable. The latter will have apartments, each accommodating ten or fifteen persons—a pleasanter arrangement for passengers than being huddled together in one or two large sections. Following the Schiller will be the Lessing, Wie-land, Klopstock, Geliert and Koerner.

HOWES AND MACY. Several of the creditors of this firm met at the office of Mr. Isaac Dayton, No. 322 Broadway, yes-terday alternoon, to hear the report of Mr. J. Nelson Tappan, assignee in the case, upon the condition of the affairs under his control. The latter gentleman, who was appointed to the position on the 24th ult., advised those present that forty-five per cent of the indebtedness would be paid within ten days. One or two of the creditors remained after the announcement and questioned Mr. Dayton relative to the examination before him as register in bankruptcy; but, beside that it was nardly yet commenced and would be continued from time to time; they did not allest much of a satisfactory nature. tion of the affairs under his control. The latter